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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether subscribed for in his name or another's, whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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BUSINESS
OF
PITTSBURGH
FOR
1875!

The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, will contain its Seventh Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR, showing the business and condition of the Banking and Insurance circles.

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceeing Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Provisions, Butter, Hay, Potatoes, etc., etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference. An Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, JANUARY 17th.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL BE ATTENDED TO.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MUTINY ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—The American ship Caravan, Captain Wasfelder, left the Waterloo dock at this place at one o'clock yesterday for New York. She had proceeded but a few miles down the river, as far as New Brighton, when a scene of great violence occurred on board. The Captain states that the crew, who shipped just before the departure of the ship, were all drunk; that as soon as the Caravan got out into the river the crew, who had been ordered to duty, became insubordinate and threatened to kill himself, as well as the officers. He therefore signaled to the river police, who promptly boarded the Caravan and took two of the ringleaders into custody. The remainder of the crew were left lying drunk about the deck. One man was very severely injured during the riot. The Caravan is detained in order to ship a fresh crew.

CAPITAL AND LABOR—LOCKOUT OF WEAVERS—STRIKE OF COLLIERS AND IRON WORKERS.

LONDON, January 15.—Six hundred weavers of the Lower Heyes mills, at Macclesfield, have been locked out in consequence of a disagreement between the proprietors and the Secretary of the Weavers' Union.

A portion of North Wales colliers have again struck for higher wages. It is feared that others will follow.

There was a meeting yesterday at Derby of the Iron Trade Employers' Association to consider matters connected with the strike against piece work by two hundred members of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society at Easton and Anderson's works at Erith, Kent, and the threatened aggressive action of that society. It was unanimously resolved that the Iron Trade Employers' Association will resist any attempt of the men or their societies to restrict piece work in the shops of the members. It was resolved that a general lockout, recommended by the Executive Committee, should not be resorted to at present, as such action would throw out of employment 70,000 men, and become the greatest strife between capital and labor since 1851 and 1852.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT PHILADELPHIA—SUGGESTION OF A LATER DATE.

LONDON, January 15.—*Bell's Life in London*, issued to-day, says: "That our universities may take part in the international collegiate race and also the international regatta at Philadelphia, is the wish of the whole country, but it will be necessary for our friends across the Atlantic to fix a later day. The international regatta at Philadelphia is fixed for the end of August. It is highly probable that England will be represented there by two or three crews independently of the universities. Why not hold the collegiate race at the same regatta or within a few days of it? When the invitation from the New York Regatta Committee reached England all three of the universities had separated for the Christmas vacation. At the resumption of the term the matter will be discussed, and even if the date of the proposed contest is changed, it is impossible to say what the decision will be, but as at present fixed it will be impossible for either of the universities to accept the invitation."

AMERICAN RAILWAY BONDS—PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE LOAN THE FAVORITE.

LONDON, January 15.—American railroad bonds are lower, notably Reading, which is due to the announcement of a material decrease in the earnings of the company and that the April dividend would be passed. Pennsylvania bonds are in good request. Eries are unchanged and the disposition is to wait until existing questions as to the reorganization of the company are determined. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville loan, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the New Reading loan have been largely subscribed for, the former being the scrip most favored and commanding a premium. This loan forms part of a total issue of £2,200,000, and will be applied, it is stated, to the payment of an existing debt, amounting to $8,400,000, the greater portion of which is due to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ANNEXATION OF CRETE.

LONDON, January 17.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* state that the British Vice Consul in Crete has received numerous intimations from influential inhabitants that they are in favor of the annexation of the island by Great Britain. The Greek party, which receives its instructions from Athens, opposes the movement, and there is much agitation. It is in consequence of this state of affairs that the Porte reappointed Raouf Pasha to the Governorship of the island, with enlarged powers.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH AT THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, January 17.—The English National Rifle Association have accepted the challenge of the Rifle Association of America to compete in a match for the championship of the world during the Centennial.

Spain.

REPLY TO MR. FISH'S CUBAN NOTE—BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE OF THE CABINET.

MADRID, January 15.—It has just been ascertained here that the Spanish Government has issued a diplomatic note in reply to the American circular touching upon Cuban affairs. The Spanish note replies to the circular of the United States in unmistakable language, especially to the proposition made by President Grant that the affairs existing in the Island of Cuba necessitate American interposition in the name of humanity and international comity. It tone the reply of King Alfonso's Cabinet is quite belligerent, and takes high ground on all of the questions raised by the American note to European Cabinets, and the impression here is that it will completely counteract the effect produced by the latter document.

The note declares in substance that the existing commerce between the ports of Cuba and those of the United States has not suffered to any appreciable extent by the progress of the insurrection on the Island of Cuba. In fact, instead of the commerce between Cuba and the United States having been diminished by the struggle now going on between the insurgents and the Government troops; it has in reality increased and prospered. The reply also states that this commerce is even greater to-day than it was before the insurrection broke out, and is constantly increasing, so that the United States Government had no occasion for complaint and no tenable ground for its proposed action or interference in the affairs or troubles existing in Cuba. The statement is also boldly made that America has really no commerce of her own, and with very little prospect of any for some time to come.

Attention is also called to the fact that many American citizens have established themselves in business on the island, and, being unmolested by the Spanish Government in so doing, have gained large individual fortunes. These fortunes have not added to the material wealth of the island. The Spanish note further states that the territory of the United States is the constant refuge for Cuban outlaws, who are permitted to hatch conspiracy to the detriment and injury of the Spanish Government. In this the laws of nations are outraged.

Besides this, the Cabinet of Alfonso declared that all just and equitable claims between the United States and Cuba have been amicably and fully satisfied or are in the courts for adjustment. Therefore there can be no cause for complaint on that score. The tone of the Spanish note is an argumentative one, yet dignified, as becomes the occasion. It is believed to be the work of Senor Jovellar.

France.

EFFECT OF MACMAHON'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, January 15.—Paris advices state that President MacMahon's proclamation has fallen rather flat. The Republican newspapers, which were expected to greet it with sharp criticisms, appear, with the exception of a few irreconcilables, delighted with the recognition of the Republic and the appeal for a fair trial of the constitutional laws. As the Bourse it produced no effect, and in political circles the prevalent opinion is that it leaves things where they were. Satisfaction is generally felt at the adjustment of the ministerial crisis, but it is utterly devoid of enthusiasm.

SENATORIAL DELEGATE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

PARIS, January 16.—Elections for delegates to choose Senators were held to-day throughout France. The Municipal Council here elected Victor Hugo Senatorial Delegate, and M. Spuller, editor of *La Republique Francaise*, substitute delegate. The returns indicate that the majority of delegates elected in the Department of Seine are Moderate Republicans, and the minority Radicals. The Republican deputies and department and municipal councilors have called a meeting of Senatorial Delegates on Monday for the purpose of deciding upon a definite list of candidates for the Senate in the Department of Seine. This list will certainly contain the names of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and Peyrat. Full returns from the departments are not expected for several days. The delegates elected in Valencia and neighborhood are Radicals. The prefects on the several departments issued proclamations ordering the freedom of elections to be respected.

Gambetta arrived yesterday in Marseilles, where arrangements are being made to give him a banquet.

PARIS, January 16, midnight.—A majority of the Senatorial delegates elected in the Departments of Seine-et-Marne, Finistere, Vienne and Allier are Conservatives.

LONDON, January 17.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, reporting the results of the elections for Senatorial Delegates, says that in fifty towns forty-two Republicans and eight Conservatives have been elected. Orleans elects Conservatives and Montpelier Radicals. This does not influence the result. As every commune, small or large, elects one delegate, the delegates chosen by the large towns are merely a drop in the rural ocean.

Austria.

CONTENTS OF ANDRASSY'S TURKISH NOTE.

VIENNA, January 16.—Count Andrassy's note mentions several reforms as urgent. Of these the principal are the establishment of the equality of all religious denominations, the alteration of the system of taxation and changes in the administration of justice—especially the acceptance of the evidence of Christians in the courts. The note proposes the establishment of a commission, composed of equal numbers of Christians and Turks, as an effective guarantee of the execution of the reforms. It intimates that some time may possibly be required before the execution of the proposed changes in reference to the agra question and some other points will be practicable.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 15.—The steamships Parthia and Dorrian, from New York, arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 16.—Steamer Salier, from New York, arrived.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

GAUGER M'GRIFF CONVICTED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 15.—The jury in the McGriff case returned a sealed verdict, this morning, of guilty on nine counts and not guilty on three. The defendant is found guilty on the third count, as an internal revenue gauger, as having accepted and received from John W. Bingham and Gordon B. Bingham, as distillers, the sum of $500 as a bribe with intent to have his action as such officer in the business of said Binghams influenced thereby. The fourth count charges the defendant, as internal revenue gauger, of having made a certain false and fraudulent gauge of certain distilled spirits of the Binghams, in this, that, as such gauger, he inspected, proved and gauged fifty casks of rectified spirits, containing in fact 2,107 proof gallons, and having so gauged said spirits, he falsely reported the said fifty packages to the Collector of the First district of Indiana, as containing 2,146 proof gallons only. The fifth count alleges that the Binghams removed from their distillery to a place other than that provided by law, a certain quantity of distilled spirits, on which tax had not been paid, and the defendant, being an internal revenue gauger, had knowledge and information of this fact, but failed to report the same to the collector of that district. The seventh count charges the Binghams with having caused certain stamped packages of distilled spirits to be emptied of their contents without destroying or obliterating the stamps thereon, and that the defendant, as revenue gauger, being cognizant of the offense, failed to report it to the Collector. The ninth count alleges that the Binghams carried on the business of distillers with intent to defraud the United States of taxes on spirits distilled by them, and that the defendant, having knowledge and information of this offense, failed to report the same to the Collector. The tenth count sets forth conspiracy and collusion on the part of the Binghams and the defendant to defraud the United States of taxes imposed by law on spirits distilled by the Binghams while the defendant was an internal revenue gauger. The case of Brownlee was continued until Tuesday next. The hearing of argument for a new trial in the Hill case is set for Monday.

THE CHICAGO RING—ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN LAWYERS AND POLITICIANS TO SHIELD THE CRIMINALS.

CHICAGO, January 16.—The *Times* this morning publishes an article on the operations of the whisky ring, the main points of which are as follows: New and startling developments are likely soon to occur in this city relative to the prosecution of revenue frauds. No one can doubt that immunity has been promised to the thirteen parties who came into court on Friday and pleaded guilty; but advices from Washington are to the effect that no immunity has been authorized or promised by the Government. It is, nevertheless, absolutely certain that terms of compromise have been agreed upon between Wirt Dexter, an attorney here on the side of the Government, and Leonard Sweet, attorney for the indicted distillers. Behind this transaction is hidden a deal of mischief. It is a plan skillfully devised by cunning lawyers to defeat the ends of justice. It is understood that the conspiracy embraces certain lawyers of Chicago and certain politicians of both parties, and was originated and matured by a few legal gentlemen retained for the defense. It is not improbable that all the legal advisers of the Government may be removed within a week. A prominent distiller remarked yesterday that, for protection and defense, the Chicago ring has paid out $2,000,000.

Secretary Bristow is highly indignant at the manner in which the interests of the Government are being handled here, and it is believed that he will be able to completely upset the plan adopted by the Government attorneys and begin the campaign anew, on a plan of his own.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Chemo, Penobscot county, Maine, Saturday night.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Bad Case at the Treasury Department.

Parkman, Brooks & Co., Cotton Dealers, Get a Fraudulent Claim Passed.

Probable Indictment of These Parties, Ex-Secretary Sawyer and Ex Commissioner of Customs Hayne

And the Removal of First Comptroller Tayler.

Democratic Leaders in the House Announce the Death of Amnesty.

Harper's Ferry Property to be Sold at Auction.

Weekly Statement from the Treasury Department.

Appeals to the Speaker to Stop the Amnesty Talk.

Hill's Speech Printed by Republican Campaign Committee.

Plan for Transfer of Indian Service to the War Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1876.

Harper's Ferry Property.

The Harper's Ferry property of the Government, purchased by private parties five or six years ago and since a subject of interminable litigation, will shortly be put under the hammer. The Attorney General said to-day that he had received information that a resolution was about to be introduced into Congress to authorize the Secretary of War to bid upon the property for the Government, in the event of an order to sell under the decree of the court. It was designed to order the sale before this, but in view of the probable action of Congress he will suspend further proceedings. If the resolution passes he will order the sale at once.

Case of Parkman, Brooks & Co.

The investigation of Parkman, Brooks & Co., in the Treasury Department, is about completed and the facts will be laid before the Grand Jury in a few days. It appears that Parkman, Brooks & Co., during the war, were engaged in the cotton business. In the course of their operations they borrowed $57,000 from the fiscal agent of the United States at Memphis, during the operations of the troops in that section. The money belonged to the Government, and Parkman, Brooks & Co. failed to return the amount. Subsequently that firm put in a claim against the Government for $60,000, the value of cotton seized. The claim was passed and the amount, instead of being applied on their indebtedness to the Government, was paid out. It is believed that the evidence elicited in the investigation will lead to the indictment of ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer, W. S. Hayne, Collector of Customs at the time the claim was passed and paid out, and of Parkman, Brooks & Co., who received the money. It is also intimated that the payment of this money will lead to the deposition of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, R. W. Tayler, on the same grounds on which was based the removal of Second Comptroller Brodhead and Auditor Rutherford, that is, neglect to exercise the proper vigilance in the payment of money out of the Treasury. The Secretary is determined to sift this to the bottom.

Cuban Affairs—Misstatements Corrected.

A statement has been circulated that the replies of all the Powers to the American note have been received; that the President, on Monday or Tuesday next, will communicate to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a full statement of the negotiations on his part concerning the Spanish question, and that this will be supplemented by a special message to Congress on Cuban affairs generally. It can be said authentically that there is no truth in any of these statements. The negotiations are still pending, and at the proper time will be stated, with the results, but not within the time above indicated.

The Death of Amnesty.

Randall and Cox and other Democrats who participated in the late debate, say that amnesty is dead. They evidently have realized that they have hoisted themselves by their own petard.

Democratic Appeals to Speaker Kerr to call off the Amnesty Barkers.

Speaker Kerr has received one hundred and fifty telegrams from prominent Democrats, urging him to use his influence against any further agitation of the amnesty question. The Democrats have evidently discovered that they have flushed the wrong bird.

Hill's Speech a Republican Campaign Document.

The Republican Campaign Committee has ordered the printing of many thousand copies of Sen. Hill's speech as actually delivered in the House, containing the expressions which he expurged in the *Congressional Record*.

Proposed Transfer of Indian Bureau.

The War Department, at the request of the Committee on Civil Service Reforms, has submitted a plan for the transfer of the Indian service to that Department, the Secretary of War to have all the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, the civil agents to be dismissed and army officers to assume charge, *ex officio*, without additional compensation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1876.

CONTROL OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, having in charge the subject of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, met today. No vote was taken, but discussion developed a favorable sentiment for the change. The committee decided to solicit the views of General Sherman before definitely disposing of the subject.

TREASURY STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

The Treasury now holds $352,640,092 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,626,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $344,209,341, of which amount $2,100,360 are gold notes. National bank notes received for redemption to-day, $579,754. The receipts for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$2,142,000	$2,832,000
Boston	367,000	1,048,000
Philadelphia	214,000	195,000
Chicago	59,000	134,000
Cincinnati	53,000	64,000
Miscellaneous	822,000	840,000
Total	$3,652,000	$5,114,000

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $413,019 05; total for the month to date, $5,319,361 90; total for the fiscal year to date, $62,515,505 15. The customs receipts to-day were $570,839 00; for the month to date, $4,360,460 17; for the fiscal year to date, $81,383,837 82.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to day were: Currency, $8,410,028; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,695,000; coin, $70,897,517, including $34,024,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

SUSPENDED PENSION CLAIMS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Secretary Chandler has appointed a commission, with authority to examine into the suspended pension cases and direct payment wherever no actual fraud barred a grant of pension. It will be remembered that payment was suspended in certain cases at Philadelphia on account of several claim agents having, without legal authority, administered oaths to witnesses and claimants. The commission will visit Philadelphia, when a full opportunity will be given to have the affidavits reworn. All satisfactory cases will be restored immediately.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA — REPRESENTATIVE HOGE IN DANGER OF LOSING HIS SEAT.

The House Committee on Elections held a session to-day, and heard an argument from W. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, in support of the assertion that the Third Congressional district of that State is not legally entitled to representation in the House, because it is not wholly constituted of contiguous territory. One of the seven counties of which it is composed does not in any portion touch either of the remaining six, and he therefore claims that it has not been formed in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States. No argument was submitted in behalf of Mr. Hoge (the member admitted to a seat for the district), and the committee will take the case into consideration after deciding whether any further testimony, in addition to the maps and statistics of the State, is required to prove the fact that the territory is not contiguous. Judge Paschal, who was present at the meeting, suggested that the question submitted by Mr. Trescott bears upon the validity of the claims of all the other South Carolina representatives, as, if one district is null, it would appear that the State had not been properly districted, and that the present Legislature will have to reconstruct it and order new elections in all the districts.

The committee at an adjourned meeting this afternoon examined the map of South Carolina, which shows that one of the counties of the Third Congressional district is separated by twenty-five miles from the others, and clearly violative of act of Congress. The committee, however, will inquire into the manner of passing the act of apportionment by the Legislature, and if satisfied it was done for the purpose of preventing proper representation, Congressman Hoge will be unseated. The question of unseating the other members from that State is not before the committee. It is merely a side suggestion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1876.

LYNCH MEDITATING AN AMNESTY BILL.

It is said to-night, in Congressional circles, that when the State of Mississippi is called in the House of Representatives to-morrow, Representative Lynch will introduce an amnesty bill, when an opportunity will be afforded to vote directly on the question whether Jefferson Davis be excluded from its provisions. It was the intention of Representative Cox to prepare an amnesty bill affording a similar vote, but he has not yet prepared it, as the State of New York may not be called for bills and resolutions.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1876.

FAILURE OF A JEWELER.

The failure of Israel Farjoen, manufacturing jeweler, 57 Nassau street, is announced, with liabilities at $60,000.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER—ACTION OF BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL.

The British Consul General says that he does not intend to take any action in the case of the sinking of the Harvest Queen, beyond the collection of such facts as come to his knowledge for transmission to the Board of Trade on the other side. Had he known of the collision earlier he would have instituted a naval court and made an examination of Capt. Jennings and other persons, but his first knowledge of the affair was on Friday morning when he read the morning papers. He immediately sent for Captain Jennings and asked him what it all meant. Captain Jennings told him the same story that he told all others, insisting that there was only a slight collision.

A TRUNK OF THE DYNAMITE FIEND FOUND AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

William K. Thomas, who occasioned the terrible disaster at Bremerhaven in December last, arrived in this city October 24 last as a passenger by the White Star steamer Celtic, and was a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he remained for three days. When he took his departure he left behind him a trunk, for which he said he would send in a few days, and one of the hotel baggage checks was given him. This is the check found among his effects transmitted to the German Consul here and by him placed in the hands of Superintendent Walling. The latter official sent two of the Central Office detectives to the hotel yesterday in pursuance of instructions to search the trunk, believing that papers of value would probably be found which might give some clue to the confederates of Thomas. The trunk was found in the baggage room of the hotel, and its contents were thoroughly examined by the detectives. The trunk was filled with clothing, but only no papers of any kind were found. Among the clothes was found a coil of common fuse covered with gutta percha, such as is used in submarine blasting operations. The fuse was taken possession of by the police, and is now in the hands of Superintendent Walling. The trunk and contents were left at the hotel to await a claimant.

NEW RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

"The New York and Philadelphia New Line" has nearly completed the laying of its track and will immediately complete the necessary provisions for its freight and passenger traffic. The length of the new line, from Liberty street, New York, to Berk street, Philadelphia, is eighty-eight miles: the length of the Pennsylvania Railroad line is ninety miles.

SUSPENSION OF E. S. MUNROE, BROKER.

Mr. E. S. Munroe, a broker of long standing in the street, suspended yesterday. He was caught on the wrong side of the market and over fifteen hundred shares were bought in for his account, principally Lake Shore stock.

THIRD-TERM—RUMORED LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GOV. MORGAN.

The *Herald* this morning publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:

"It is reported here among Republican politicians and members of Congress that ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, has a letter in his possession from Gen. Grant, in which the President, in direct and explicit language, declares himself opposed to a third term, and asserts positively that he will refuse a renomination. It is impossible to trace this rumor to an authentic source, but it is the subject of a good deal of talk here among Republicans, who say that if Mr. Morgan has such a letter, or if the President has written one, it ought to be made public as quickly as possible 'for the good of the party,' which, it is generally agreed, would be greatly strengthened all over the country by the President's public and unequivocal renunciation of the third term project."

DAYLIGHT GARROTING IN BROOKLYN.

At ten o'clock to-day Samuel M. Whaley, of Brooklyn, was garroted and robbed, while passing through Water street in that city, by two ruffians.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Light rains, southerly to westerly winds and falling barometer, with slight changes in temperature, followed by clearing weather.

It is reported that Egypt is negotiating with English capitalists for the sale of the Egyptian railways.

The total number of hogs killed at Cincinnati this season is 450,150. The number killed up to the same date last season was 423,282.

The Bowdoin College Boat Club has unanimously voted to remain in the College, re-organize and send a crew to Saratoga for the next regatta.

The Russell House, Atlantic House and Orchard Beach House, all at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, were burned by an incendiary Saturday morning.

The National Temperance Society has called an International Temperance Convention to meet at Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 13, and continue in session three days.

The steamers City of Richmond, Dakota and Baltic, from Liverpool; Hoheastauffen, from Brèmen; Navarino, from Hull, and Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York.

In the Kentucky Legislature, on Saturday, the second ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Beck, fifty; Williams, forty-two; Leslie, twenty-nine; Wolfe, one; Fourteen. No choice.

The appraisers appointed for that purpose have made a statement showing the assets of the Bank of Brandywine, at West Chester, Pa., which recently suspended, to amount to some $65,000, of which $40,000 are doubtful.

One hundred ounces of gold and a lot of ore from the Centennial mine was sent to the United States Mint at Denver, and the returns have been received. The gold assays 903 fine in gold, and 86 in silver. The quartz assays $46,780 34 per ton in gold, and $271 49 per ton in silver, showing a total of $47,051 83 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

The Lebanon county jury in the case of Eliza Benson against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for having taken her beyond Avon station, in March last, whereby she became permanently disabled by reason of exposure to inclement weather, came into court Saturday morning with a verdict awarding the plaintiff $4,250. The company has moved for a new trial.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Powers have relinquished their intention of making a collective or identical communication to the Porte on the basis of Count Andrassy's scheme for reform in the disaffected provinces. The Ambassadors are now confining themselves to verbal and friendly communication of counsel and propositions, which the Porte is disposed to listen to.

A meeting of ex-Confederates was held in Richmond Saturday evening, to make arrangements to celebrate the birthday of Gen. R. E. Lee, on the 19th inst., by a public meeting, at which Governor Kemper will preside, and Capt. J. Hampton Chamberlain, editor of the *Norfolk Virginian*, will deliver an oration. Arrangements were also made to canvass the city for subscriptions to the Lee Monument fund.

SCHUYLKILL COLLIERIES.

General Resumption to Begin To-Day.

Special to the New York Times.]

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 15.—A few collieries in the Schuylkill region started up to-day, preliminary to a general, although not universal, resumption of work next week. A meeting of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange was held in Philadelphia on the 13th inst., to consider the state of the markets and the prospect for a resumption on Monday next, as provided for at the meeting on December 17. It was found that there was still a plethora of all sizes, except furnace coals, but the supply of these stored in cars along the line of the Reading Railroad was exhausted, and the stock at Richmond was being drawn upon to keep the furnaces going. The supply of these sizes was a very small one, and so it was resolved to start the collieries for the sole purpose of supplying the furnaces, getting rid of other sizes of coal as best they can. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will start eight collieries. They originally expected to run ten all winter, but it is now expected a larger proportion of the individual collieries than this will resume. No time was fixed for stopping again, but there is a general understanding among coal men that the collieries will only work up to the end of January, and then stop again for thirty days, or until the opening of navigation. Before they stop, however, another meeting of the Coal Exchange will be called to take definite action.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The trial of Landis for the murder of Carruth is in progress at Bridgetown, New Jersey.

Hon. John Lothrop Motley has been elected Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Moral and Political Science.

Hon. George D. Lamont, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, died early Saturday morning from heart disease, in Lockport.

Henry Adkins, a very wealthy citizen of Henry county, Missouri, suicided yesterday by cutting his throat. Pecuniary difficulties are supposed to have been the cause of the act.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City says the vote by which E. S. Foote, anti-Mormon, was admitted to a seat in the Territorial Legislature has been reconsidered, and he is excluded.

William H. Brown, recently convicted at Philadelphia of murder in the second degree, in taking the life of his wife, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Death of Mrs. Andrew Johnson.

MEMPHIS, January 16.—A special from Greeneville, Tenn., to the *Avalanche* says the widow of ex-President Andrew Johnson died there last night, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patterson. She had been very feeble from the shock caused by the sudden death of her husband.

The report of the proposed sale of St. Thomas to Germany, is contradicted. The idea was mooted in 1873, of exchanging St. Thomas for North Schleswig, but was dismissed as impracticable.

POLITICAL.

State.

Frank Nolan, the gallant one-legged Union soldier, who has acted as janitor of the Court House for some time past, is compelled to "step down and out" for the benefit of a healthy Democrat.—*Venango Spectator.*

The Philadelphia *Press* says that a stealthy movement under Roman Catholic influence is going on to repeal the so-called "thirty days' statute," which forfeits all devises made to religious or ecclesiastical uses within thirty days of death. McClure's *Times* favors the change.

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1875.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $601,547.

PRELIMINARY steps have been taken to establish in Philadelphia, at an early date, an association entitled the "National American Metal Exchange."

BEN. HILL and "Shoo-fly" Cox resorted to the shabby trick of "doctoring" their speeches before putting them in the *Record*. Only cripples need crutches.

PRUDENCE and probity are not extinct, yet. Of the six hundred and thirty thousand business firms in the United States last year, only one in eighty-two failed.

THE temperature at Chicago on Saturday morning was only one degree colder than at New Orleans. The crooked whisky ring there is evidently having a warm time.

TEXAS is the first State in the Union to appoint electors for the Presidential campaign. Two Democratic electors for the State at large were chosen by the recent Constitutional Convention.

WHETHER it is safe for the Republican party to offer amnesty to the South, JEFF. DAVIS included, or not, it has been demonstrated with sufficient conclusiveness that it is not safe for the Democratic party to do so.

IF THERE is no desire or intention on the part of Southern Democrats to revive the issues of the war, why do they so persistently seek to use the National Treasury to reimburse themselves for their losses during the rebellion?

THE kernel of the whole subject with reference to the amnesty debate in Congress is this: The Democrats placed themselves in the position of trying to specially honor JEFF. DAVIS; failing in which, they lost the amnesty bill altogether.

SCHROEDER'S "air-ship" has met with a most fortunate mishap. Thursday night's gale at Baltimore almost entirely destroyed the heavy wire frame in process of construction. The inventor is not likely to meet the fate of DONALDSON for some time, yet.

IT IS expected that the President will to day or to-morrow communicate to the Senate Foreign Relation Committee a full statement of the negotiations on his part concerning the Spanish question. The policy demanded by the people is one of peace.

THE official report of the pig iron product of the United States last year shows it to have been about 2,100,000 net tons, a falling off of some 600,000 tons as compared with the production of 1874. The consumption of pig iron in 1875 was less than in any year since 1871.

ALTHOUGH last year was not a specially prosperous one for railroads, it was, nevertheless, a considerable improvement on 1874. The aggregate gross earnings of fourteen of the principal roads of the country, for 1875, were $50,351,036, an increase of $1,804,421 over the total of 1874. So far as the exhibit goes it is a very favorable one.

OUR thanks are due to Hon. R. T. SMITH, Auditor of the State of Alabama, for a copy of his annual report; to Hon. LEROY W. WELBH, Treasurer of the State of Ohio, for a copy of his annual report; to Congressmen HOPKINS and COCHRAN for the *Congressional Record*, and to various State officials for documentary favors.

THE New York *Herald* objects to woman suffrage because it might lead to the introduction of the mother-in-law into politics in the shape of a candidate for the Presidency, and rather than suffer the cruelty of an old mother-in-law President, it would prefer even Governor TILDEN. It comes to that, the *Herald* augurs as well support one old woman as another.

THE recommendation some time ago made by an eminent English agricultural authority to the farmers of that country that the latter put their grain land into grass and raise their own meat, is received with considerable favor. The effect of this change, it is should be generally adopted, will be to treble this country's export grain trade to England, while it will large ly benefit the English people themselves.

VIRGINIA flatly refuses to vote an appropriation to provide for the representation of that State at the Centennial Exhibition, which, among other things, is intended to pantheonize a Declaration that was the work of one Virginian, and which another Virginian led in establishing by his sword. The immitigable Bourbons of that State have struck a killing blow alike at its honor and its interests.

IT IS said that the Democrats will also hold their National Convention at Cincinnati, in order to counteract the local influence likely to be exercised by the Republican Convention, but if they are wise they will go somewhere else—to Louisville, for instance, or St. Louis, where the Democratic stomach is strong enough to stand anything. The GREELEY Convention did not help the party to carry Ohio in 1872 and there is no probability that the Democratic Convention of 1876 will be any less disgusting than its predecessor.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY says, reproachfully, that "in this Centennial year the torch of discord has been lighted, and Catholics are looked upon as dangerous to the State." But who lighted it? The aggressive demands of the Catholic clergy, headed by Bishop MCQUAIDE, for a division of the school funds, set the torch of discord ablaze; and now that the people have had their fears aroused by these insolent demands, the Cardinal tries to throw the blame off from the shoulders of those who began the scare, and to put it on the shoulders of those who were startled into activity by it.

AND now it appears that the leading Democrats in Congress accuse BEN. HILL of having made his speech for the purpose of procuring his election by the Senate from Georgia a year hence. That's all right; and if he lives he will most likely be elected. As the author of the infamous "no quarter" resolution, and as declaring on the stump in the last campaign that he would rather have his name on the list of convicts in the Georgia penitentiary than on the list of persons whose disabilities have been removed, he is the man whom, above all others, the Georgia White Leaguers will be apt to delight in honoring.

AMONG the business failures of the past year there were no doubt a considerable number of fraudulent bankruptcies on the part of dishonorable traders who took advantage of the stringency of the times to compel their creditors to make dishonest settlements. Certain cases of this character having come to light in New York, the creditors have preferred criminal charges against the swindlers with, it is said, good prospects of convicting them. In one case enough property was found quietly stowed away to pay the whole indebtedness, dollar for dollar, and leave a handsome surplus for the lawyers. This is a method which will bear transplanting.

PHILADELPHIA is not alone the only large city in this country which has approached a solution of the important problem of homes for the people, but it is also the only one in which the almost equally important question of the sanitary reform of schools has been treated in an understanding spirit. The two most elaborate and important papers read at the late National Social Science Convention, at Boston, were devoted, respectively, to these subjects, each being full of suggestions and illustrations drawn from Philadelphia, which deserve the especial attention of all who are interested in the health of our young and the welfare of our cities.

A NEW organization, non-sectarian and non-political, has just been formed in New York, under the name of the "American School Union." It is to be kept entirely free from secret societies of every kind, its work being as public as that of the Sunday school union or any similar organization. Its objects are the protection and elevation of the common school system; resistance to every form of sectarian interference; opposition to appropriations from the public treasury for churches, schools, or other institutions controlled by any religious denomination, and the advocacy of amendments to the Federal and State Constitutions securing these ends. Co-ordinate associations are to be established in all the States of the Union. The movement presents a platform on which men of all parties and religions who agree upon its fundamental objects, and desire the final removal of public education from partisan strife.

ATTEMPTS AT RESUMPTION DANGEROUS.

The New York *Times* has been very earnest in its advocacy of a return to specie payments, and still urges resumption with persistent zeal; but it is clear-headed enough to see that any attempt to get ready for resumption by hoarding gold will be disastrous. The Finance bill of last year not only fixed a day for resumption, which is in itself a constant cause of terror, but enjoined upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of hoarding coin in sufficient quantities to meet the demands which resumption will certainly create; and all the bills now before the Banking and Currency Committee in the House propose to compel the banks and the National Treasury to lay up yearly a certain percentage of coin as a preparation for resumption. They all contain clauses repealing the *date* fixed for resumption; but they all, likewise, proceed upon the ridiculous assumption that an accumulation of several hundred millions of coin in the bank and treasury vaults is necessary to bring about a safe and gradual return to specie payments.

The first consequence of such an accumulation, or of an attempt at such accumulation, would be a sharp advance in the price of gold. Five per cent. of the national and bank currency now afloat would be, in round numbers, forty millions; and the retirement of forty millions in gold, in one year, to lie idle in the bank vaults until resumption, would disturb the gold market materially and increase the premium; and the retirement of a like amount every year, for four subsequent years, would increase the gold reserve to two hundred millions. To withdraw that amount from the gold now in general commercial use could not fail to swell the gold premium to a point at which it would be impossible to procure it for further hoarding, and we should then be further off from resumption than before.

Such, we have no doubt, would be the ultimate effect of the plans brought forward by the Democrats in Congress; and as to the effects of the plan marked out by the Finance acts of 1875, the *Times* says:

> To carry into effect the provisions of the Resumption act in its present form, it will be necessary for the Treasury to acquire and hold a vast stock of gold. There is no rule of computation by which the amount of coin required for the purpose can be estimated. Failure in the attempt to resume by reason of inadequate provision of specie would render our Government ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of the world. To guard against so deplorable a catastrophe, the Government must provide a stock of gold sufficient for any contingency which may arise. It must not merely lay by a sufficient supply to meet the greenbacks which will be presented for redemption, but it must provide enough to meet any demand which may by any possibility be made upon it. It is safe to say that no such accumulation of gold can be made even in the vaults of the Treasury without deranging the money markets of the whole civilized world.

Nor is this the only or the chief danger. The principal part of the Government's task will end with the accumulation of a sufficient stock of coin. Scarcely difficult as this may be, or however injurious its effect on foreign markets, if it be once accomplished, the Government may dismiss any further anxiety concerning the performance of its share of the undertaking—at least, so far as its interests can be considered independently of those of the people. But the trade and industry of the country will still be exposed to a danger which has not attracted attention commensurate with its importance. If the present volume of the currency be redundant when composed exclusively of specie, will it be any less redundant when gold shall have been substituted for a portion of the paper. Redundancy is due, not to the quality but the quantity of the circulating medium. The difference between a redundancy of coin and a redundancy of paper, is that the former immediately corrects itself by exportation, while a redundancy of paper, being the creature of Government, and circulating only at home, can be diminished in volume only by redemption and retirement. Thus, the currency is redundant after resumption, but one result can follow; the coin which has been accumulated for the purpose of effecting the expense of so much effort will flow abroad until the circulation is reduced to its normal limits. The sudden throwing of so vast an amount of specie upon the money markets of the world could fail to result in disorder, both of the exchanges and unsettling of values. But its effect on our own country is our chief concern. The exportation of the surplus specie will be accompanied by a probable concomitant—the excessive importation of foreign goods. Extravagance and speculation will be encouraged, and our country will be likely to suffer evils similar to those which were entailed upon [illegible] many by the disbursement of the French indemnity.

This frightful picture is drawn, be it remembered, by a paper which has all along sustained the Resumption act of 1875, and it is a strong confirmation of the fears expressed by those who dread the effects of a forced effort to resume specie payments.

The plan of the *Times* is, not to accumulate gold, but to fund the greenbacks; in other words, to contract the currency until resumption comes about of itself. If this contraction be brought about, not by act of Congress, but by the gradual slow operations of the laws of trade, we have no objection; but if it is attempted to force the greenbacks suddenly out of circulation, so as to bring the currency rapidly down to the point where resumption might be practicable, the remedy will be found infinitely worse than the disease it is designed to cure. Rapid contraction means a rapid approach to general bankruptcy. The patient is not able to bear such violent medicine.

The true remedy, in our view, is to repeal so much of the Finance law as fixes a day for resumption, and leave all the rest to the legitimate operations of the laws of trade. They will bring about specie payments when we are all ready for them, and no permanent return to such payments has ever been brought about in any other way. The country cannot be legislated into resumption, and enforced preparations for it have invariably alarmed the commercial world, and carried terror and dismay in their train. "Hands off," altogether, is much safer advice than any we have yet seen given.

THE foreign export trade of New York, last year, was as follows: The total exports of merchandise and specie amounted to $324,018,808, a decrease of $21,143,546 as compared with 1874, and of $24,885,258 as compared with 1873. The total value of domestic merchandise exported during the year was $247,681,724, against $274,201,808 in 1874, and $288,767,357 in 1873. The exports show a decrease of about 6½ per cent. compared with 1874, and about 7 per cent. compared with 1873, while the decrease of imports was about 13½ and 14½ per cent. respectively, making a total decrease in the commerce of that port of some 20 per cent. from 1874, and 21½ per cent. from 1873. The customs receipts for the year were $105,388,449, against $111,101,214 for 1874, and $115,516,932 for 1873.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: General merchandise exports, $8,889,004; produce exports, $5,169,396, and specie exports, $375,979. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, this year, were $16,417,539, against $13,008,536 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $14,966,378 in 1874. The total exports of produce since January 1 were $9,181,724, against $8,473,655 in 1875, and $9,414,390 in 1874; and the total exports of specie have been $1,054,622, against $3,944,100 in 1875, and $1,022,942 in 1874.

Imp rts and Exports.

A summary statement of the imports and exports of the United States for November, 1875, compared with the corresponding month of 1874, corrected to January 1, 1876, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the following totals:

IMPORTS.	Values.	
	Month ended Nov. 30, 1875.	Month ended Nov. 30, 1874.
Total dutiable	$23,835,790	$25,786,962
Total free of duty	14,753,176	15,955,867
Total imports	$38,588,966	$38,842,779
Entered for immediate consumption	$28,947,827	$29,362,393
Entered for warehouse	9,075,767	9,004,606
Entered for immediate transportation to interior ports without appraisement	549,772	423,808
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	1,265,615	1,208,114
Brought in American vessels	10,133,124	10,870,557
Brought in foreign vessels	26,289,977	26,427,368
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles	$ 403,165	$ 381,791
Shipped in American vessels	18,079,280	15,222,661
Shipped in foreign vessels	43,700,306	42,301,941
Grand total	$62,183,041	$58,206,413
Total amount of merchandise (mixed value)	$59,643,011	$53,281,599
Total amount of specie and bullion	2,540,000	4,921,851
Total value of merchandise	52,364,513	48,348,702
FOREIGN EXPORTS.		
Total dutiable	$ 1,000,686	$ 964,780
Total free of duty	1,170,420	577,421
Total	$ 2,181,106	$ 1,542,201
From warehouse	$ 899,826	$ 930,729
Not from warehouse	1,281,280	611,472
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles	155,341	293,966
Shipped in American vessels	306,982	743,406
Shipped in foreign vessels	1,718,803	565,199

Total value of goods remaining in warehouse November 30, 1875, $40,566,372. Total value of goods remaining in warehouse November 30, 1874, $44,183,852.

They are already beginning to elect Presidents or paper.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Orator bouffe COX.

Coup d'etat Blaine.

Sankey is moody because his voice is cracked.

"Top-knot come down." The reign of false hair is over.

Shoes with fur around the ankle tops are the latest fertile resource of the ladies.

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America will be here in fifteen years.

It seems almost incredible, but there are four hundred and fifty-eight church s in New York city.

The Centennial is almost here. Goods to be exhibited are beginning to arrive by every steamer.

The contribution of Japanese works for exhibition at the Centennial embraces eleven hundred tons.

Tragic satire: The author of "The Art of Becoming a Millionaire" has just died of starvation in France.

The American line of steamers running form Philadelphia expect a large increase of business this year.

A traveling Chicago saleswoman has erected a marble front residence out of her earnings. What a brick!

Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Iowa are the only States which have totally abolished the gallows.

The fruitful-thoughted Minnesota farmers have organized themselves into a State Tree-planting Association.

The next meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held in Philadelphia toward the end of May.

The rates of postage on third class matter are to be fixed at one cent for two ounces, limiting the weight to four pounds.

The brewers of the country are preparing for a comprehensive exhibition of their branch of industry at the Centennial.

A swimming big business. The New York ocean steamers last year carried 254,200 passengers and 2,093,000 tons of freight.

The House Judiciary Committee will soon report a bill abolishing the test oath, and prescribing a simple oath of allegiance.

The Rhode Island savings banks returns show the amount due depositors to be $51,311,330, an increase of $2,500,000 over 1874.

There is said to be a "movement" on foot for the revival of the Whig party. Why, even the hole in which it was buried is forgotten.

It is a significant fact that the superintendent of the Empress of Japan's new female school is a native convert to Christianity.

The Hudson river ice harvest is two weeks behindhand, and fully six thousand men are waiting for the work of gathering to begin.

President Grant and Jeff. Davis are on an equal footing in one particular. They recently ordered a bill of shoes from the same firm in Connecticut.

A Kentucky "scientist" thinks the day not far distant when the weather will be made subject to man. Nobody, then, will be under the weather.

They haven't caught Tweed yet, but there is a young man locked up in New York city for stealing four cents' worth of bread to keep from starving.

The old story. Boston papers assert that, with a few minor exceptions, the city "gets a dollar's worth of work for every hundred expended on public improvements."

The long sought for Planches de la Platas mine, worked two centuries ago by the early Spanish explorers, has been found in Southern California, near the Sonora line.

Variety is the spice of life. Week before last the Michigan farmers were plowing their fields. Last week they were using cowbars to dig their plows out of the furrows.

It is estimated that, on an average, ten washed or fraudulent stamps are mailed daily at each of the 33,000 postoffices in the country, involving a loss to the Treasury of $3,613,500 yearly.

The Society for the Christianization of the World by Constitutional Amendment, is making an effort to induce the Bible Revision Committee to put God into the Book of Esther.

The copper region of Michigan doesn't copper to the hard times. Large numbers of buildings of all kinds have been erected during the season in the various cities and towns supported by that industry.

The Egyptian Khedive has sent us for the centennial one hundred and fifty cases containing the hieroglyphic history and antiquity of that country from the time of the production of the art of writing until now.

It turns out that one-fourth of the pretended original matter of the memorial sketch of Vice President Wilson, written by the lady said to have been engaged to him, is an almost verbatim transcript from Macaulay's essay on John Hampden.

PERSONAL.

It is said there is a faint clew now being run out in a Southern city that promises to elucidate the mystery of the fate of poor Charlie Ross.

The *Courier-Journal* very properly ranks Mr. Fruits and Mrs. Fruits, of Indiana, among the first Fruits of the earth, the one being 113 and the other 111 years old.

Colonel John C. Myers, formerly editor of the Berks County *Press*, at present a member of the Nebraska Legislature, has just been nominated consul general to Shanghai, China.

Virtue has found its reward in Milwaukee. Hugunin, a United States storekeeper, who was removed by Conklin, the revenue agent, last spring, because he wouldn't be "greased," has been reinstated in the office he then lost by excessive honesty.

Jesse Spencer, a venerable colored resident of Shasta, California, has been placed in communication with his wife and three children, from whom he was separated in the old plantation days, long years before the war. They were discovered comfortably settled in Quincy, Illinois, by means of a traveling newspaper item.

For a straightforward plea to the question of "Guilty, or not guilty?" commend us to that Missouri chap, on trial for murder: "If your Honor please, I am guilty. I killed the man because he took my gal from me. She was about the only thing I had, an' I didn't want him to live neither, an' I should be much obliged to your Honor if you would hang me as soon as possible."

A queer place for a proposal. During the recent terrible peril of the steamer Deutschland a couple in bonds, as they were "mounting," stood together under a mast. "Get up," said the gentleman, "into the mast, and I will hold you." She obeyed, clasping the mast with two hands, he holding up with one. While thus posed he proposed. What a word for such a situation! She accepted, and vows were exchanged. They were among the saved.

A somewhat singular and ludicrous incident took place in the village of Baltimore, Ohio, last week. During a trial of several persons before the 'Squire, for selling liquor, knocking the Marshal down, keeping disorderly houses, etc., an old citizen got up and proposed a compromise, and the trial was turned into a regular experience meeting. After a general handshaking, the long-meter Doxology was sung, and the congregation dispersed.

Card of Thanks.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

With your indulgenced, I desire to return my most grateful thanks to my brethren of the press, who nobly responded to the relief of our suffering and destitute condition, at the time my family was made homeless and penniless by the fearful destruction of Osceola, in the great fire of May 20, 1875. I herewith subjoin a correct statement of amounts contributed:

Evening Mirror office	$22 50
Hon. F. Carey Mecks, of *Watchman*	10 00
Watchmen and other offices in Bellefonte	8 50
G. W. Hutchinson, proprietor *Bellefonte Ledger*	20 00
Robt. Bonner, proprietor *N. Y. Ledger*	20 00
Pittsburgh *Chronicle* office	5 00
American Manufacturer	4 50
Total amount received	$90 50

I am sorry to state that the following contributions were either lost or stolen from the mails:

Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL office	
Russell Errett, $5; Richard Realf, $1; Wm. Evens, $2; G. E. North, $2; M. F. Egan, $2; Wm. Anderson, $1; F. F. Hudson, $2; E. Ahrig, $1; Wm. Heaney, $1; John Errett, $1; Frank Case, $1; C. J. Arms, $1	$20 00
Pittsburgh *Post*	10 00
D. L., forwarded	10 00
Total supposed to be lost	$35 00
Gazette (not reported as sent)	5 00
Total not received	$40 00

The contributors in the *American Manufacturer* office were, Geo. W. Hiller, Frank Woods, Jos. D. Weeks and M. Young. Those in the *Gazette* office were King, Reed & Co., W. H. Horner and a reporter. The *Post's* contribution, I believe, was made by the proprietors.

Having been doubly unfortunate, I can more fully appreciate the generous spirit manifested by our kind friends, and we again give them renewed assurance of our deepest gratitude in return for their generous and substantial aid in time of deep distress.

OSCEOLA MILLS, PA., } J. W. SCOTT.
January 10, 1876. }

The Change of the Sabbath.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I ask a small space in your columns on this question for the reason that in the epitome of my sermon prepared for your paper, haste and a desire to condense into the smallest possible bound, left my argument from the Fourth of Hebrews so imperfect and obscure as to deprive it of all its force. I regret this the more as I regard the passage as the stronghold of the argument.

Two weeks' confinement to my bed has prevented an earlier resumption of the subject. I cannot be led into a newspaper controversy on the question, but simply desire an opportunity to set the argument on this point fairly before your readers.

For the sake of greater clearness, I will restate the argument for a change of the Sabbath in a somewhat different form.

In the first place, the authority for the change of the Sabbath is not to be expected directly from Christ, during his lifetime on earth, as the foundation for the change was only laid in his death. He did not personally abolish the sacrifices, nor the priesthood, nor the old dispensation, but in his death, as a High Priest, by one sacrifice of himself, made an end of sin and so rendered a typical dispensation no longer necessary, and then left it to his apostles to guide the Church through her transition from the Old to the New Testament dispensation. A part of this transition was the change of the Sabbath. The authority on which these changes are made is found in this epistle to the Hebrews. The priesthood is abolished in the seventh and eighth chapters; the temple service in the ninth; the sacrifices in the tenth, and the change of the Sabbath is established in the third and fourth, as I hope to prove.

But I hear an objector answer, the Epistle to the Hebrews is an anonymous one, and consequently of no authority. I answer, true, the epistle is anonymous; but the salutations in the last chapter indicate clearly that the writer was well known to those to whom he wrote, and Christians of to-day have no difficulty in determining both its author and its inspiration. Why, then, it may be asked, does the author not append his name? To this I answer, evidently that the authority of the epistle may be derived, not from the apostleship of its author, but from the proof adduced from the Old Testament scriptures, and applied to each case by irrefutable argument; and this also was for an important end, namely, to keep up the idea of the unity of the Church under both dispensations, and that while certain things were changed to suit the altered condition produced by the Messiah's advent, these changes were anticipated and arranged beforehand by the church's unchangeable head. It produces, however, this effect—that it leaves some things obscure and difficult that would otherwise be plain and easy of determination, of which the change of the Sabbath is one.

If it had been the arrangement of God to change the Sabbath by merely apostolic authority, Paul could easily have said, it is so changed, and it would have been plain, but it would have seemed an innovation. Hence Paul goes back to Scripture whose authority the Hebrews all acknowledged, and proves from them by solid argument that God had, ages before, arranged this change. True, Paul's argument is somewhat difficult. So is every close logical argument difficult to follow. So Peter says of his beloved brother Paul's epistles—"In which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction."

Let us then follow the steps of this change as nearly as possible in the order of their occurrence:

The first thing in this order was the resurrection of Christ. Having finished the new creation of which the old was but the scaffolding, having destroyed principalities and powers, he arose from the dead and rested on the first day of the week. He met on that day with his disciples, and gave their hearts rest from their long agony. All the meetings which he had with his disciples during the forty days from his resurrection till his ascension were, with perhaps a single exception, on the first day of the week. The exception was the meeting in Galilee on the day of Pentecost when they were assembled, with one consent, in one place, was also on the first day of the week. From these circumstances it is evident that the disciples were in the habit of meeting together for mutual encouragement, and of meeting with their risen Lord and Master in person, while on earth, and by his Spirit after his ascension to obtain power and inspiration for their work, on the first day of the week. Hence we find Acts xx. 7, that on the first day of the week the disciples at Troas came together to break bread, that is to celebrate the Lord's supper, and Paul preached to them, intending to depart on the morrow. And in 1st Cor. xvi, 1-2, we have Paul directing the churches to make their collections on the first day of the week, a religious act which it was the custom of the Jews to perform on their Sabbath. "Now concerning the collection for the Saints, as I have given order to the churches in Galatia, so also do ye. Upon the first day of the week every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come."

Thus we have in quite a number of instances the disciples meeting together on that day for Sabbath service, Paul on one occasion preaching the gospel, administering the Lord's supper and lifting collections for religious purposes, and the importance of their meeting on any other day for these purposes, except for a short time as he first in Jerusalem, when they met every day.

Now then, it having been established by universal consent that the first day of the week was the Christian day for celebrating their Sabbath service, the question arose, what about the observance of the Sabbath? as the seventh day of the week was technically called; shall we observe two Sabbaths or only one? and if so, it was not a question as to the observance of the first day of the week, but the seventh, the old Sabbath. Shall we observe it or not? The Apostle Paul settles it in Col. ii. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. He that regardeth the day regardeth it to the Lord. He that regardeth not the day to the Lord he doth not regard it," and in verse 16 he says, "Let no man judge you in respect of the Sabbath." A plain declaration that the religious observance of the seventh day, known as the Sabbath, was no longer obligatory.

Here, then, we have come to the point, that the seventh day, Sabbath, is a purely sectarian, and all that we have left of Sabbath authority is the old law of creation, reiterated at Sinai, consecrating one seventh part of every week to sacred rest, and the example of the disciples in meeting for Sabbath service on the first day of the week, and Paul's direction to the churches of Galatia and Corinth, that on that day they should lift their collections.

Now another question arises. The startled Hebrew asks, Have we no Sabbath? Is there no day of holy rest? Have we no authority for keeping holy any particular day of the week, except that the Christians have taken a fancy to commemorate the resurrection of Christ on the first day of the week? To this question the Apostle addresses himself in the third and fourth of Hebrews. In the third chapter, sixth verse, he declares that Christ was a son over his own house in which Moses was but a servant, and then shows that Moses offered them a rest in Canaan, at Kadish, but they rebelled and were not allowed to enter in because of unbelief.

Then he goes back in the iv. capter, 3d verse, to the original rest at creation, and says "though the works were finished from the foundation of the world." God rested on the seventh day from all his works, yet he says in this place again "if they shall enter into my rest," as much as to say the seventh day was a failure because of unbelief.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 15, 1876.

The statistics concerning the failures of the past year, afford one of the most salient features which appear in treating of the financial history of that year. The most marked effects of the pressure of the times are to be found in the frequency with which failures have been reported. Both because there have been more casualties to report, and because the newspapers have given more than usual prominence to this class of items, the public have been made more familiar than ever before with these occurrences. The consequence has been to exaggerate in some degree the number in public estimation, and to create more apprehension than the actual circumstances justified. We are therefore glad to be able to present to our readers the exact figures from a reliable source—the Mercantile Agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.—from whose annual circular we gather some important facts.

The number of failures in all the United States show a large increase as compared with those of previous years, while the proportionate liability is somewhat less than the average. The following are the figures:

Years.	No. of failures	Gross liabilities.	Average liability.
1875	7,740	$201,060,389	$25,970
1874	5,830	155,239,000	26,628
1873	5,183	228,449,000	44,085
1872	4,069	121,056,000	29,754
1871	2,915	85,252,000	29,010

An increase of fifty per cent. in the number of failures within the last year would, at the first glance, appear very startling, and as indicative of the condition of trade is a most important revelation. But the circular before us urges some suggestions on this point that should not be lost sight of. It says:

As compared with the number of parties in business, the proportion of failures does not seem excessive, especially bearing in mind how long continued the depression in all interests has been. The number of persons now reported in business in the United States on the books of the Agency are 630,000. Of this number 7,740 have failed during the year, indicating a proportion of one in every eighty-two. It is true this is a higher percentage than usual; but we question very much if it is higher than obtains in other countries under similar circumstances. In our previous quarterly circulars we took occasion to prove, by figures then produced, the general correctness of this position, and we believe if the statistics of the failures to-day in other countries—for instance those of Great Britain or Germany—were accessible for the past year, the number of failures in the United States would be found not proportionately excessive. We are entitled to whatever comfort this reflection may bring to us, especially to meet the frequent allegations that our misfortunes are the result of a monetary system differing from that of the rest of the world. The figures in the above table from California, where business is done on a gold basis, indicate that one trader in every to ty-two has failed; while in Canada, with a low tariff, a most admirable banking system on a gold foundation, and a light taxation, the figures are even more suggestive, the number of failures having been one in every twenty-eight. This latter proportion is very extraordinary, and is in a measure accounted for by certain amendments to the special bankrupt law, to avail themselves of which a large number both in and out of business made application for relief before the expiration of the year. Still it is undeniable that, allowing for this circumstance, the failures in Canada are in excess in proportion to those in the United States.

It is interesting to remark the locations of the failures of the year as compared with previous similar periods, and for this purpose they have been grouped into the four distinctive sections of the country. Want of space prevents us from extending the comparison beyond the past and previous years:

STATES.	1875.		1874.	
	No. of Failures	Am't of Liabilities	No. of Failures	Am't of Liabilities
N. England States	1,326	$40,015,164	790	$18,545,000
M. States	2,956	92,624,224	2,033	62,081,000
W. States	2,336	36,473,561	1,744	33,072,000
S. States	1,126	31,947,440	1,263	41,600,000

In the above comparison it will be seen to what extent New England has suffered, and that the increase in the number of failures has not occurred largely either in the Western or Southern States.

Some interesting conclusions are drawn by the Agency, from the amount of liabilities arising from the year's failures, to be charged to profit and loss. The circular says:

The liabilities of the 7,740 who failed in 1875 are in round numbers two hundred millions of dollars. From this amount should be deducted ten per cent. for advance on original cost of goods sold to these parties, leaving an apparent lock-up of one hundred and eighty millions. Estimating the average yield of failed estates to be 35½ per cent. (under the operations of the new Bankrupt law it will fall far short of that), the actual loss to capital on the failures of the year will stand at about 120 millions of dollars. This amount is equivalent to the value of one-half of the whole crop, and is more by 30 per cent. than the entire yield of all the gold and silver mines of the country. It is a serious loss that should have to be borne to be deducted from the profits of business or to trench upon accumulated savings of previous years. This 120 millions of loss represents a profit at ten per cent. on 1,200 millions of dollars of business; in other words, the amount of business of the country for the past year has been gone for nothing, and has been charged with losses. This loss of 120 millions of dollars is luckily diffused over a good many centres of trade, and has been largely distributed between individual concerns; but it is safe to infer that, except in certain localities, where the loss by bad debts must have caused a shrinkage more apparent than in any year since the panic.

In this connection reference is made to the facility which such periods as the present afford for making money by failing. The Agency says:

The system of compromising indebtedness at a large deduction, while in many cases commendable, is open to the greatest abuse, and one generally so for the benefit of dishonest debtors. Its serious results will follow the indiscriminate practice of it recently apparent. As a basis of settlement with an unfortunate but unworthy debtor furnishes him with no additional element of success. Neither capacity nor capital, neither disinterested conservation imparted by a compromise, and in six cases out of nine the same reckless methods obtain in the course of time. Meanwhile the dishonest trader who gets his settlement at thirty or fifty cents can very readily, if so inclined, be the solvent merchant who desires to pay one hundred cents on the dollar. In the experience of too many, especially in the South, has been demoralized by settlements with parties entirely unworthy of consideration, by imposing on the good nature or fear of creditors, and able to tempt the local cash trade by prices far below what an honest merchant dare accept. The result of competition between these will be to impair the financial standing of the community, unsettle the community and destroy the chances of a profitable business. Of course it must not be understood that reference is here made to the numerous cases where unfavorable circumstances, and other misfortunes compel honest and worthy men to ask indulgence of their creditors, who in granting it act both generously and wisely for the interest of all concerned, but the closest scrutiny is urged in respect to antecedents, causes of failure and the actual condition of the debtor, and especially as to the effect on the community of his being continued in business. A compensating advantage for all these hard times should be found in the rapid weeding out of the unworthy traders, who, from lack of capacity, character, or some other qualification, do not good to themselves, their neighbors, or their creditors. If the number of producers could thus be increased by a corresponding diminution of retailers, an important step would be taken toward a sounder condition of mercantile trade than now exists.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 15, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113	113¼	113	113	113
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	121¾	121¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	118	118	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	118	118	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	120½	120¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	121¼	121¾	.....	.....	.....
10-40's	118	118	.....	.....	.....
10-40's coupons	118	118	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	75¾	75¾	76	76	75
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	18	.....	18	17	18
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	107¾	108	108	.....	.....
Erie	16	16	16	16	16
Michigan Central	61	60	62¾	.....	.....
Lake Shore	83	83	83¾	.....	.....
Clev. & Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Chicago & Northwestern	33¾	34	34¾	33¾	33¾
Do preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Rock Island	.....	.....	100¾	.....	101
St. Paul common	20¾	20¾	.....	.....	20¾
Do preferred	32¾	32¾	.....	.....	32¾
Wabash common	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	.....	.....	28¾
Union Pacific	93¾	93¾	94	.....	93¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Atlantic & Pac. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
C., C. & I. C	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½
Missouri Pacific	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	.....	.....	.....	.....	19½
S. Carolinas, April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolin s, July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	53¾	53¾	54½
Reading	21¾	21¾	.....
United Cos. of N. J	130¾	131¼	.....
Oil Creek	.....	.....	12¾
Allegheny Valley	.....	55	.....
Central Transportation	.....	15¾	15¾
Empire Transportation	.....	.....	50¾
P., C. & St. L., Pa. b	80	80½	80½

—The report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House shows a falling off in the volume of business transacted through that institution during the week. The report for the week is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 741,251 04	$100,779 13
Tuesday	796,507 98	128,491 55
Wednesday	771,131 83	97,288 75
Thursday	718,434 15	114,800 79
Friday	632,561 91	71,837 76
Saturday	639,032 47	83,006 33
Total	$4,320,918 38	$604,209 35

Week ending January 8, 4,425,188 09 867,254 19
Week ending January 1, 3,451,491 29 583,264 08

We give below the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the year 1875, furnished us by Mr. Stewart, the manager of that institution. The report shows a decline of about $21,000,000 in the volume of exchanges, the totals being $223,450,448 36 for 1875, and $257,548,900 75 for 1874. The sum total of the balances, however, is slightly increased, being $41,168,263 09 for 1875, against $39,774,306 81 for 1874. The detailed statement is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January	$ 20,281,251 41	$ 3,529,414 87
February	16,267,840 21	2,961,544 38
March	17,211,332 58	3,046,955 42
April	19,581,452 65	3,505,192 98
May	18,645,545 53	2,564,545 55
June	19,607,146 82	2,965,407 93
July	22,333,992 85	4,021,924 85
August	18,377,862 53	3,319,138 82
September	19,301,871 53	3,678,686 01
October	21,726,965 21	3,858,317 78
November	19,792,143 25	3,494,113 33
December	16,407,238 09	3,221,736 64
Total	$223,160,448,36	$41,168,263 05

By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $370,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $220,000. Clearings $40,000,000. Sterling exchange 484½@484¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 113¾ and 113⅝. Rates paid for carrying were 5, 3, 3¼, 4 and 2¾ per cents.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and strong. Railroad bonds firm in late dealings. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, sold at 98½@99, and Union Pacific sinking funds at 90½@90¾, and Union Pacific sinking funds at 90½@90¾, and Union Pacific sinking funds at 90½@90¾

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., January 15, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.238	40	64	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.293	41	73	W.	Light.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.673	39	81	S. E.	Gentle	Rain

Mean barometer...29.402 Highest thermon....42
Mean thermom.... 37.2 Lowest thermon....39

Iron City College.

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Open day and evening. Students received at any time. For terms, call or address J. C. Smith, A.M., Principal.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWF

Another New Township.

A petition was filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, for the erection of a new township to be called Sleppo, out of a portion of Kilbuck township—the end next Sewickley. Messrs. George S. Stewart, T. H. Nevin and Way, Jr., were chosen commissioners to examine into the matter and report.

Personal.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins, the well-known tea merchant, who has been confined to his residence for several weeks past by reason of a broken leg, was in the city for the first time, since the accident, on Friday. He is now able to go about on crutches, and hopes to be at his place of business during the present week. His friends will be glad to see him at his post again.

Important Notice.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, we are prepared to repair all damaged pianos, revarnish, polish, improve the tone, action and in every particular renovate them. This is important to many who have instruments damaged by frost, heat or use. We guarantee to give them the same finish as when new. MELLOR & HORNE, 79 Fifth avenue.

Street Car Horses Loose.

About eight o'clock last evening a team of horses attached to an Oakland car, while passing along Fifth avenue became detached from the vehicle they were drawing. They turned down High street and in their mad career got upon the sidewalk and one of them fell into a basement's entrance, which occasioned by the freak and a great crowed gathered. It was with the utmost difficulty that the animal could be extricated and he was found disabled, probably permanently.

Disreputable Characters Arrested.

On Saturday night the police made two raids with some effect. At a disreputable drinking house on Water street, near Grant street, fourteen persons were arrested, among them Clara Myers, the proprietor, and Ben Hogan, the reprobate husband of Eve of many sins. Each of these was yesterday fined $100, and in default of payment to-day will go to Claremont for sixty days.

At a fancy house on Tenth street seven persons were taken, and Eliza Decker was fined $100.

A Century After.

Parts 8 and 9 of "A Century After: Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," come to us from the publishers, Allen, Lane & Scott and J. W. Lauderbach, Philadelphia, through the Pittsburgh agency, 109 Fourth avenue. In part 8 we find a number of beautiful engravings of scenes along the Delaware river, and a chapter on phases of social life in the great city. In part 9 is commenced a chapter on Fairmount Park. Artistically and typographically this is one of the most notable publications of the age—one worthy the century and the occasion of our great Centennial. The work is sold only by subscription.

More Cow Stealing.

On Friday morning, before daybreak, two more cows were stolen in Wilkins township—one from the premises of Mrs. Graham, on the pike above Wilkinsburg, and the other from a dairyman named McLaughlin, near Edgewood station. The cows were both in good order, and were evidently stolen for the purpose of being slaughtered and sold in the market. It is said that over twenty-five cows have been stolen in this township within a twelve-month and no arrests have been made. These stolen animals have to be driven a considerable distance, along public highways, and if proper watch was kept, for a few weeks, the thieves would soon be caught.

Allegheny Teachers' Institute.

The fifth session of the Allegheny Teachers' Institute was concluded on Saturday, when the following officers for the ensuing year were elected. City Superintendent Davis being permanent President: S. Parrer, Vice President; W. A. Magee, Secretary; John Colvin, Treasurer; Executive Committee, J. N. Smith, Miss Kopp, Mary Carpenter, Business Committee, W. J. Moorhead, John Morrow, Jr., Gregg. The report of the retiring Treasurer, J. M. Guffey, showed the receipts to have been $71 85, and the expenditures $60 18, leaving a balance of $11 77 in the treasury. The next meeting will be held on the second Friday of March.

Sneak Thieving.

People should be careful these times about leaving overcoats, hats, umbrellas and other articles in the halls of residences or in other places within reach of the swarms of sneak thieves with which the city is infested. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of the loss of valuable clothing being stolen by these vagabonds. Several cases of sneak thieving occured Saturday evening on Second and Third avenues. At Hey, Jacobs' house of Mrs. Hemmigray, No. 152 Third avenue, two sons of Squire Black left their overcoats in the parlor while eating supper and when they had finished their meal and came out to don their over-garments they became aware of the fact that the same had been appropriated away. In a boarding house on Second avenue, Saturday evening a hat and an overcoat were stolen. At Weil's hat rack while the owner was at supper, and from the same house two overcoats were stolen about a week ago. An insurance agent on Fourth avenue lost an overcoat worth $60 last Friday evening. Our advice to every owner of a hat and overcoat is to take their property into the dining room while at meals and keep an eye on it while eating. This is the only measure of safety that can be adopted short of placing a policeman at every front door.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Before Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Goshill & Machtel, bankrupts, of Venango county, the rule on the assignee to show cause why the proof of the claim should not be withdrawn was argued, and after argument made absolute.

James McNeill and Thomas McNeill, debtors of this city. A meeting of creditors was ordered for the 4th prox., before Register Harper.

Octavius Abbey, of Erie county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

A similar petition was filed by John C. Lindig, of Lockhaven, and by George W. Ahl and John C. Mullaney, of this county. The latter was referred to Register Shafer, and a composition meeting ordered for the 29th inst.

In the matter of Reese, Hoevelle & Co., bankrupts, of this city, petition for discharge presented and a final hearing ordered before Register Harper, on the 10th prox.

In the matter of Reese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, of Crawford county, petition for discharge presented and order make for final hearing before Register Rogers, on the 8th prox.

In the matter of C. Terheyden, bankrupt, of this city, creditors meeting ordered for the 31 proximo before Register Shafer.

In the matter of A. Knipschild, bankrupt, of Allegheny, an order was made for a hearing upon the motion for an injunction on the 31st inst., and in the meantime restraining J. W. Thompson from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

An order was made for a meeting of the creditors of O. Abbey, of Erie, on the 3d prox. In the meantime restraining Alexander S. Abbey et al. from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

Manoning Iron Company, bankrupt, city. Election of W. H. Wakefield as assignee was approved.

United States vs. John McCloskey. Argument had on rule to show cause why the judgment obtained against defendant should not be opened. By Large for and Reed against same. Decision reserved.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John Post was appointed Judge of Elections in the Twenty-seventh ward, Second precinct.

The Petition of the Hazlewood Building and Loan Association, to sell certain real estate, was granted.

Emma M. Boyd by her next friend vs. John M. Boyd; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Flora J. Ahl by her next friend vs. Wm. A. Ahl; libel in divorce. Rule on libellant to show cause why the allowance should not be reduced.

Elizabeth Ruckert by her next friend vs. A. Ruckert alias Francis August Ruckert; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

The Duquesne Glass Company applied for a decree of dissolution. Publication was ordered.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Smith vs. Bollman; Sheridan vs. Bracken; Gordon vs. Barton et al; Wilcox vs. Thompson; Porte vs. Deroy; McCloskan vs. Brown et al; Street vs. Rhoads; Donahue vs. Keeling; Fillenzer vs. Honley; Berwald et al vs. Farmer's Insurance Company, of Philadelphia (2); King et al vs. Fisher; Robb vs. Sampson; Lacey vs. Adler et al.

Common Pleas No. 3—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Chas. Burlock, by her next friend, vs. Samuel S. Burlock, Hans B. Herron, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of Polly Ford vs. David Powell and David Greer. The case is elsewhere referred to.

In the matter of the application of the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh for a charter of incorporation, a consideration of it was postponed until the 23d inst.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Ripper vs. Crown; Wheeler vs. Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co.; Wrenham vs. McPhillamy; City of Allegheny vs. Johnston; City of Pittsburgh vs. Crawford; Mevey vs. Gearing *et al*; Weaver vs. Terson *et al*.; Wallace *et al*. vs. Mimy; Covey vs. Briggs *et al*.; May vs. Willard, Owner, &c.; Addis vs. City of Pittsburgh; Potts vs. Knowlson.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Sentences were imposed as follows: James Naylor, workhouse, sixty days; Thomas J. Taylor, fugitive selling, fined $200; Charles Reddon and Wm. Kellor, larceny, workhouse one year; Patrick Collins, larceny, workhouse one year; Daniel Maltus, larceny, workhouse two years; Philip Morris, assault, fined $25; J. G. Steinhauser, selling liquor, fined $200; M. E. Emmett, larceny, workhouse, ninety days; Turner Harrison, assault upon officer Conlon, workhouse nine months; Andrew Conlin and Benjamin Casey, larceny, workhouse fifteen months; John Sullivan, assault, intended to pay costs; John Simon and Wm. Davis, for fornication and bastardy, received the usual sentence.

Sentence was suspended in the case of John Daniels, a boy who pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of having stolen one newspaper. The father was required to give bail in the sum of $200 for the future good behavior of the child.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Mary Fryor, who was convicted of larceny, charged by Anna Frakeman. She was required to enter into her own recognizance in the sum of $500.

THE SOUTHSIDE HOMICIDE.

Hearing in the Case of Joseph Flemm on the Charge of Murder—The Accused Committed for Trial—A Case Wherein a Post Mortem Examination Should be Made.

The circumstances of the death of Miss Amelia Palling, resulting from a pistol shot supposed to have been fired by Joseph Flemm, at the residence of the girl's parents, on Twenty-seventh street, South Side, last Wednesday night, have already been published as far as they could be ascertained from the testimony given before the Coroner's jury. On Saturday evening Flemm was taken before Deputy Mayor Hoerr for a hearing on the charge of murder, an information having been made against him by Officer Allen, of the Municipal police. At the hearing Messrs. Bowers and Crawford appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorney Hunter represented the Commonwealth.

TESTIMONY OF MISS PALLING'S MOTHER.

Mrs. Smith, the mother of the deceased, testified in substance as follows: Was at home on the night of the shooting; heard the report of the pistol about half-past ten o'clock; my daughter was in the room with Mr. Flemm at that time; before the shot was fired I went from the kitchen into the room in which they were sitting; they were talking, and Mr. Flemm asked me to go out for a while, as he wanted to talk privately to my daughter; I went out and somebody closed the door after me; the room in which they were sitting adjoins the kitchen where I was; in about an hour my daughter came out to me and said: "Mother a'n't you done?" I said I would soon be done, and asked her why she wanted to know. She replied: "Mr. Flemm looks very singular to-night;" she then went back to the room. In about five minutes I heard a shot fired, and went into the room; Mr. Flemm was standing and had a pistol in his hand; my daughter was in a reeling position, and the blood was running from her mouth and nose. Flemm said, "This happened accidentally, and can't be helped," I said, "You are a bad man;" he then said, "She did it herself." I asked him to run for a doctor, and he said, "it's no use; it's too late!" he then went down stairs. Mr. Burns, a neighbor, went for a doctor, and another neighbor went for a priest.

In her cross-examination, witness said Flemm had been courting deceased about four months; came to see her nearly every evening, and sometimes twice a day; did not notice anything peculiar in his appearance that evening; after the shooting he seemed cool and collected. When he first came to the house that evening he showed witness a pistol, remarking that he had some words with a neighbor.

To the Deputy Mayor—Flemm and my daughter had some words before she came into the kitchen; she looked disconcerted when she came in; did not tell Anna Burr that Flemm and my daughter had been quarreling regarding their marriage.

Charles Palling, a brother of the deceased, aged eleven, stated that Amelia came out to the kitchen and wanted Mrs. Smith to come into the room, as she and Mr. Flemm looked very funny; the shot was fired a few minutes after my sister returned to the room.

Mrs. Boyd, a neighbor, was next examined, but there is nothing in her testimony.

THE PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Rahauser, sworn—I was called in about half-past ten o'clock that night to attend the case; the girl was lying on the floor with her head bent over and bleeding from internal hemorrhage; I wasn't allowed to make a *post mortem* examination; when I arrived I made an examination and found she couldn't live; am not able to give an opinion as to what caused death; my impression was that hemorrhage was caused by a pistol ball; there was no evidence, externally, of any wound; generally we judge of the seriousness of a wound in the pupil of the eye, in this case, was dilated, indicating a loss of blood; the other eye protruded, showing that pressure existed; it was not injured externally; a pistol ball could not have entered without showing on the eye; in such case it would have been pressed in which it was not; the eye was affected from the inside; the bullet could have entered into the mouth, it would probably have produced this result; there was no abrasion of the skin on any part of the face. I was not able to make a *post mortem* examination by the Coroner's jury; the hemorrhage could not have resulted from any but a violent cause; the deceased died from internal hemorrhage; there was no other cause of death that I know of; the only cause of the bleeding is obscure.

Cross-examined—There was no wound about the face that I could detect; the eye ball was collapsed but intact; made the examination a short time after death; the ball while she was still living; she was bleeding principally from the mouth; did not have a chance to demonstrate the extent of injury; her death could not have resulted from a natural cause; hemorrhage could not come on spontaneously; don't know *where* the ball entered; I had no authority to make an examination; it laid with the jury whether to have it made or not; the jury didn't request it; there was no indication that the ball had entered at the mouth; none of the teeth were broken, and there was no abrasion of the skin about the face.

A QUARREL.

William Burns, who lives next door to Mrs. Smith, testified that seven or eight days before the shooting he heard deceased say that Flemm and her had been to the Opera House together. From what she said, he understood there had been some trouble on the road home, and they had had some words; didn't clearly know what it was, but some young man had assaulted either him or her; thought she said Mr. Flemm had been insulted.

THE STORIES OF THE POLICE.

Officer Joseph Allen, one of the policemen who made the arrest: It was about half-past ten o'clock, a man came running down Twenty-seventh street, and told me to get my partner and come up, as some one had been shot in which they were sitting adjoins the kitchen where I was; in about an hour my daughter come